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Ealllins UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 V. 11-CR-114 (MGC) 5 XING LIN, 6 Defendant. Sentencing -----x 7 8 New York, N.Y. October 21, 2014 9 2:47 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. MIRIAM GOLDMAN CEDARBAUM, 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York BY: PETER M. SKINNER, ESQ. 17 JENNIFER E. BURNS, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorney 18 JOEL E. COHEN, ESQ. 19 Attorney for Defendant 20 21 ALSO PRESENT: LILY LAU, Chinese Interpreter 22 23 24 25

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1 (Case called) THE COURT: Mr. Lin, have you read the presentence 2 3 report? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 MR. COHEN: Your Honor, just so the record is clear, 6 Mr. Lin doesn't read English. I've reviewed the presentence 7 report with him verbatim. THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yes, he knows English, right? 8 9 MR. COHEN: He doesn't read English, Judge, and he 10 speaks very little. 11 THE COURT: I see. Well, did you translate it for 12 him? 13 MR. COHEN: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Good. All right. Do you have any errors you would like to bring to my attention? 15 16 MR. COHEN: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Then I will hear anything you want to tell 18 me and anything your lawyer wants to tell me in connection with 19 sentence. 20 MR. COHEN: Would you like to hear from Mr. Lin first, 21 your Honor? 22 THE COURT: As you wish. 23 MR. COHEN: Judge, this is a statement that the

defendant essentially dictated to me, which I've had rendered into Chinese so he can read it to you.

THE COURT: I see. But it doesn't come from him originally.

MR. COHEN: No. I'm saying he essentially dictated it to me during a lengthy conference at the MCC. I then read it back to him confirming that they were his words and asked the interpreters to translate it into Chinese so that he would be able to read it to you.

THE COURT: Well, did he tell you, though?

MR. COHEN: I'm sorry, Judge?

THE COURT: That is an accurate reflection of what he told you?

MR. COHEN: Yes, ma'am, and I confirmed it with him just now once again for the third time.

THE COURT: Very well.

THE DEFENDANT: I am very sorry for the harm I have caused to other people and to my community.

I didn't come to this country to become a criminal. I worked at a garment factory for quite some time. The work was very hard and paid very little.

I have been gambling for many years and saw this as a way to earn a better living. When you own gambling business in Chinatown, people try to take advantage of you if you aren't strong. I was drinking and doing drugs and I often got into fights. As you heard during the trial, I myself have been stabbed and shot and almost died.

I moved my family to Atlanta to get away from being in dangerous situations. Unfortunately, in July 2004, I came back to New York and was at the karaoke in Queens when the shooting there happened.

I know I would probably be convicted after trial and be facing life in jail, and I wanted to accept the offer. I tried to plead guilty but I could not tell you that I order Little Beijing to shoot or kill Yi Qun, because it wasn't my intention. Still, I shouldn't have been there with a bodyguard carrying a gun.

I am very sorry for the families of the victims. I have two children and a wife and I can't imagine how they would feel if it was me that had died.

I am not saying I led a law-abiding life. I did some of the things the witnesses at my trial said was true. My lawyer showed that a lot of their testimony was false.

I know that any sentence you give me will be severe.

I ask that you not sentence me to life in prison.

I will be deported to China if I am ever released and will never pose a danger to people in the United States.

If I ever get out of jail, I will be much older and much more mature. It has already been between 10 and 20 years since the conduct I was found guilty of. I am done with that lifestyle and only want to live for my wife and children, who have remained loving and loyal to me through all of this.

1 Thank you.

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THE COURT: Very well. I will now hear what your lawyer wants to tell me.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I have read your submissions, Mr. Cohen.

MR. COHEN: Did you see the one that I submitted this morning, your Honor?

THE COURT: I did.

MR. COHEN: Okay. I don't have too much to add to those things. I did want to emphasize the fact that the government did offer Mr. Lin, knowing everything they know about him now, a ten-year sentence. The government said in its submission that that's not relevant, it doesn't matter. I think it matters a lot. Their position now is that he is such a dangerous person that nothing short of a life sentence will protect the community. I don't see how they can reconcile that with their initial willingness to allow him to plead quilty and receive ten years. And I note in none of their submissions did they deny that they did have all this information about him at the time that they offered him a ten-year plea. I don't expect that your Honor will sentence him to ten years, if you sentence him to anything less than life, but I think it's disingenuous of the government to take this position.

THE COURT: I am not here this afternoon to reach a judgment on the government.

MR. COHEN: I understand that, your Honor. I understand that. A sentence of life in this case is not mandatory. It's recommended by the probation department. It's recommended by the government. I'm asking the court to look at the totality of the circumstances, the full picture, and to decide whether a sentence less than life would be sufficient but not greater than that which is needed to accomplish the goals of sentencing set forth in 3553(a). I think that any sentence that the court imposes will be substantial and significant.

I think it's worth noting that, as Mr. Lin said, much of the conduct that came in at trial — and it's almost difficult to separate what he was charged with and the other crimes evidence that came in and the 404(b) stuff, but much of his conduct happened between 10 and 20 years ago, when he was much, much younger, and although one of the goals of sentencing is to punish, certainly, I think the court can mitigate that punishment with the fact that he was much younger, much less mature, and had a very, very significant problem with alcohol and drugs.

THE COURT: What is the age you are talking about?

MR. COHEN: I'm sorry, your Honor?

THE COURT: What age are you talking about?

MR. COHEN: Early 20s to early 30s. He's 42 years old

now.

Other than that, your Honor, I would rest on the submissions and ask that your Honor consider very seriously something less than a life sentence. Obviously every judge has their own views of sentencing. A few months ago Judge Dearie in the Eastern District, in a case involving home invasion robberies by a Dominican drug gang, sentenced two shooters to 22 and 27 years. Judge Gleason, a couple of years ago, vacated the conviction because it was his view that the cooperators, although the jury believed them, were not truthful. Vacated the defendants' conviction, released them and sentenced the cooperators to life in prison.

I'm only bringing these matters up, your Honor, to share the fact that other judges have, despite jury verdicts that would seem to militate in favor of very harsh and lengthy sentences, have exercised discretion and sentenced to less, and I would ask your Honor to do the same.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Very well. You may be seated.

I don't think the government really has anything to add here. I don't think it's appropriate.

MR. SKINNER: Well, your Honor, one thing not related to the sentence -- if you don't want to hear our views on it, I know you read our written submission.

THE COURT: I have indeed, and I listened to all of the evidence at the trial. I don't really need additional

argument.

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MR. SKINNER: We will not make any argument on that at all.

THE COURT: Good.

MR. SKINNER: There was, at the end of the trial, a motion for a mistrial under Rule 29, and I believe that's still open.

THE COURT: That's correct. I gather that, yes.

MR. SKINNER: So we feel the court should likely address that before imposing sentence. Nothing further then.

THE COURT: I deny both of those motions because I think that the evidence fully proves the conclusion that the jury reached in this case. There was ample evidence to support the jury verdict and I therefore deny a motion for a directed verdict, in effect, to set aside the jury verdict. And what is the other?

MR. SKINNER: There was a motion pursuant to Rule 29 to dismiss the extortion conviction.

THE COURT: That's what I'm addressing, the Rule 29.

MR. SKINNER: Yes, and there was a motion for mistrial based on prosecutorial misconduct in the summation and rebuttal summation.

THE COURT: Once again, I listened carefully and I try to supervise what happens in the courtroom very carefully so I am satisfied that there was not a mistrial in this case, and

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accordingly, I deny the motion for a mistrial.

This was a very serious and heavy case, and it is no pleasure to have to sentence a young man to life in prison, but on Counts One, Two, and Three, I do now sentence you, Mr. Lin, to life in prison. There is no question, based on the evidence in this case, that you are responsible for the death of another human being.

Now on Count Four, I set a sentence of 20 years, to run concurrently with the sentence on Counts One, Two, and Three.

I do not see the purpose of setting supervised release when life in prison is the sentence.

There is a requirement of a fine. Are you able to pay a substantial fine, Mr. Lin?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know. I have to ask my attorney.

THE COURT: Very well.

(Defendant and his counsel conferring)

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, Mr. Lin is asking me -- he does not have funds to pay a fine.

THE COURT: Any funds?

MR. COHEN: He says he has no funds to pay a fine.

THE COURT: Well, that's a different statement. I am asking whether you have any money from your prior business.

THE DEFENDANT: No.

1	THE COURT: Have you earned any money since the trial?
2	THE DEFENDANT: What do you mean by that?
3	THE COURT: Have you done any kind of work that brings
4	you money?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Since I've been in jail, I have
6	not earned any money.
7	THE COURT: Well, we understand that. I'm not talking
8	about that.
9	MR. COHEN: Well, your Honor, the question was whether
10	he had earned any money since the trial.
11	THE COURT: Thank you. I mean since you were arrested
12	the first time.
13	THE DEFENDANT: I didn't make any money after I was
14	arrested.
15	THE COURT: But before you were arrested you did, is
16	that correct?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
18	THE COURT: What kind of work did you do for the
19	money?
20	THE DEFENDANT: I operated a mahjong parlor and buses.
21	THE COURT: All right. Well, I do impose a fine from
22	money that you earned before you went to jail of \$25,000, which
23	you do not have to pay all at once. You may pay it in
24	installments. And I gather that you are working in prison, is
25	that correct?

1 THE DEFENDANT: I'm not working in jail. 2 THE COURT: Isn't there a program under which you are 3 working? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Not in MCC. There is no work. 5 THE COURT: No, but you will be when you are in a federal penitentiary. 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: I do not know about that. THE COURT: All right. Well, I direct that you pay 8 9 installments of those payments to you of up to \$25,000. 10 MR. COHEN: Judge, the effect that the imposition of a 11 fine like that will have is that whatever the prison pays, 12 whether it's 12 cents an hour or 50 cents an hour, that 13 probably for the rest of his life Mr. Lin will have no access 14 to any commissary. Any money that he earns will go toward that 15 fine; any money that's put into his commissary account will go 16 towards those fines. 17 THE COURT: How much does he earn in that program? MR. COHEN: I don't know, Judge. I honestly don't 18 It's certainly not anything close to the minimum wage. 19 know. 20 THE COURT: Let me ask the government. 21 MS. BURNS: Your Honor, as the presentence report sets 22 forth, if the defendant is engaged in a BOP program, the 23 defendant would pay \$25 per quarter. I don't know how that 24 would balance out based on what he's making. We just don't

have that information available. But they do I think

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anticipate this situation and set aside that amount so there would be something left over for the defendant.

THE COURT: Very well. I will direct that the fine be paid in installments of \$1,000 per receipt of income. I'm sorry. How much income will he receive?

MS. BURNS: That I'm not sure of, your Honor, but what the probation reports provide — this is at page 32 — is that what they recommend is that if the defendant's engaged in a nonUNICOR program, the defendant pay \$25 per quarter toward the criminal financial penalties. However, if the defendant participates in the BOP's UNICOR program, that the defendant pay 50 percent of his monthly earnings consistent with BOP regulations. So maybe if your Honor would prefer just to follow the language of the presentence report, that seems to be the way BOP administers it.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. COHEN: And I would ask that the language incorporate the recommendation of the probation department.

THE COURT: Yes. I do incorporate the recommendation of the probation officer as to the amount of the fine and the installment payment.

Now there is also a special assessment of \$100 per count, which in this case, since there are four counts, would be \$400. Are you able to pay that now or do you need more time?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know if my wife has \$400 on her. Can I ask her?

THE COURT: Yes, of course, you may.

THE DEFENDANT: My sister has it.

THE COURT: Very well. Then there is a special assessment of \$400 that you are also required to pay as part of your sentence.

Mr. Lin, I know this is a very heavy sentence and I know you are a young man, and it is a pity that someone as capable as you are should be in this position, but you have brought this on yourself. I hope you will take the time in prison to think about your life and how you have used it.

Is there anything further?

MS. BURNS: Just a couple points, your Honor.

One, as we were discussing financial penalties, we had prepared a proposed order of restitution that we provided to counsel in an amount of \$425,000. As you know, your Honor does not have to set restitution today. You can do so within 90 days by statute, but we believe that amount is supported by the trial record and the evidence relating to particularly the extortion offense committed by the defendant. So we can provide a copy of the order to your Honor.

THE COURT: What you are proposing, right?

MS. BURNS: Yes. And just so the record is clear, we are not seeking an order of forfeiture because there were no

forfeiture allegations in the superseding indictment.

THE COURT: There is no forfeiture here. I agree.

And whether I will direct restitution depends in part on what it is you are claiming as restitution, since you have not submitted an order.

MS. BURNS: Yes, your Honor, and we have the order itself and we can provide a letter to your Honor just setting forth the support we believe from the trial record for that amount of restitution.

THE COURT: Very well. Very well. And I will consider the matter.

MR. COHEN: Does your Honor want to fix a schedule for --

MS. BURNS: I had one more point -- sorry -- regarding the imposition of the sentence. It's largely academic in some ways, as your Honor has said, the sentence is life imprisonment, but as noted in our submission, the Second Circuit has recently advised that on a 924(j) count, that sentence should be imposed consecutive to the other counts, so we would ask here that Counts One and Two be imposed life sentences to run concurrently, Count Four you've already stated would be 20 years concurrent, and then Count Three be a life sentence imposed consecutive to those other counts.

THE COURT: That makes no sense.

MS. BURNS: I agree. It's largely academic. I'm just

1 trying to follow the Second --THE COURT: Well, I don't think the Second Circuit has 2 3 asked whether two life sentences have to be consecutive. MS. BURNS: Well, we're only asking that the 4 5 consecutive sentence be the one related to the 924(j) count here. 6 7 THE COURT: It doesn't matter. Any consecutive sentence of life. 8 9 MS. BURNS: I agree. It seems somewhat form over 10 substance. However --11 THE COURT: It's not something that a court should 12 entertain. But thank you. 13 MS. BURNS: And the government would move to dismiss the underlying indictment and information filed in this matter. 14 15 THE COURT: And that motion is granted. 16 MS. BURNS: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Is there anything further? 18 MS. BURNS: Just, I'm sure your Honor already intends 19 to do so, to advise the defendant of his right to appeal. 20 THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Lin, as was just requested, I do 21 advise you that you have a right to appeal my sentence. Do you 22 understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: And if you wish to do so, you should

advise your lawyer promptly because he has a short time in

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which to file a notice of appeal, ten days. So that's something you should promptly discuss with your lawyer, the appeal of the sentence. MR. COHEN: Your Honor, I've already discussed requesting of an appeal with Mr. Lin and his family, and I will be filing a notice of appeal. THE COURT: Good. That's fine. Is there anything further? MS. BURNS: No, your Honor. Thank you. MR. COHEN: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Very well. Then this matter is adjourned. MR. SKINNER: Thank you, your Honor.